



MUHAMMAD SHARIF SADRI ZIYA AND HIS SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

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Abstract

Life, activity as well as rich scientific heritage of Sadr Ziyo, a representative of Bukhara historiographical school was studied insufficiently.

Sadri Ziyo was one of the famous person of Bukhara, and he was a statesman, poet and calligraphist (1867-1932).

In this article analyses one of the most imaginative representatives of Bukhara emirate in the end of XIX – beginning XX century Muhammad Sharif Sadri Ziya and his scientific, hisrorical heritage.

Keywords: Bukhara emirate; Bukhara historiographical school; Sadr Ziyo; historical literature; manuscripts; Manghits.

At the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX centuries in Bukhara emirate historical, literary, biographical works were created in Persian-Tajik languages and they're of great importance for reflecting rich ancient pages. Information about an administrative system of Bukhara emirate, history of Bukhara emirs, economic life of khanates, tax system, relationships with neighboring countries, characteristics of districts in emirates, religion problems, inner political, economical situation of Bukhara emirate after occupation of Central Asia by Russians was given in their works.

In their activity no doubt historiographical traditions of the Middle Ages were kept.



Life, activity as well as rich scientific heritage of *Sadr Ziyo*, a representative of Bukhara historiographical school was studied insufficiently.

Sadri Ziyo was one of the famous person of Bukhara, and he was a statesman, poet and calligraphist (1867-1932). In some works a name of *Sadri Ziyo* was mentioned as *Mirzo Muhammad Sharif*, *Muhammad Sharif Makhdum*, *qadi Sharifdzon*, *Ziyo* was his penname.

He was a son of *Abdushukr Sadr*, a supreme qadi of Bukhara (he was died circa 1888-1889).

Originally, he was a qadi in *Dzandar*, *Karki*, *Qarshi*, *Gijduvan* districts of Bukhara emirate, then, for the past few days he was a supreme qadi of Bukhara emirate. After a coup d'état in Bukhara emirate, in Bukhara National Soviet Republic he worked in different enterprises.

It is needed to emphasize, that there are no generalized works of *Sadri Ziyo*, his life and activity, scientific heritage in Uzbek. Several articles about his library's table and diary were published¹.

About the life and activity of *Sadr Ziyo* written by *Xoja Azim Shariy*, *Vozih*, *Afzal Mahdum Pirmastiy*, *Abdulla xoja Abdi*, *Nematulloh Muxtaram*, *Sadriddin Ayniy* in his time.

Later in the works and articles of the scientists such as *R.Xodizoda*, *L.Epifanova*, *U.Hamroev*, *Sh.Vohidov* and *A.Erkinov*, *Sh.Esonova*, *M.Shukurov*, *O.Masalieva* and etc. given more information about life and activity, heritage, library of the *Sadr Ziyo*².

Sadri Ziyo possessed a big personal library. A catalogue of his personal library was published in 1999 by historians *Sh. Vohidov* and *A.Erkinov* in France³, and in 2007 in Russian⁴.

In the his library was kept so important historical manuscripts such as “*Navodir al-vaqoye*”(author *Ahmad Donish*), “*Dahmai shohon ba zayli ilova*”



(Mirzo Sodiq Munshi, Somiy), “Jahongirnoma”(Sulton Ali Jahongir podshoh), “Futuh al – xaramayn” (Muxyi Lari), “Maqomati Homid”(qozi Hamid ad –din Balxi) and etc.

In articles and books of historian Sh. Vohidov more than 70 names of Sadri Ziyov's works were shown⁵.

From his works⁵ “*Muntahob at-tavorih*”, “*Risolai salotin va shahriyoron*”, “*Zikri salotin mangitiya*”, “*Majmuai tazkor at-tavorih*” (collected articles and histories), “*Ro'znoma*”, “*Navodiri Ziyoiya*” (rare sources of Sadri Ziyov), “*Zikri Salotin va podshokhi Amir Olimkhon holui*”, “*Zirri asari atiq va binohoyi qadimai Bukhoro*”, “*Asamiyi madarisi daxiyi Bukhoro*”, “*Tarjimai ahvol janob qozi Abdalvohid Sadr Sarir al Ziyoi Bukhoriy*” political, social and economic problems can be shown.

Based on the above-stated we can conclude that Sadri Ziyov made significant contribution to the history-studying of Bukhara. Deep studying of his life and work and acquaintance of readers with his literary works are of actual tasks and have special value in studying the history of the Bukhara emirate.

References

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